

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—JOHN BEARD, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR—ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

Vol. XIV. No. 44.

SALISBURY...SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834

Whole Number 722.



## North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as idolatry does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom. But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condé Raguet.

1. The North Carolina Republican will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his contemporaries of 1793.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican.

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of Convention, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented, by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectively prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

### TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 48 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all cases to be paid in advance.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of March, communicate to the publisher the number and names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly appear.

All Letters and Communications must be addressed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, North Carolina; where they will be promptly attended to.

January 10th, 1834.

## BETHANY FEMALE SCHOOL,

TAUGHT BY

The Rev. Stephen Frontis and Lady.

THE Subscriber, assisted by his Lady, proposes to open a FEMALE SCHOOL at his house, on Monday the 14th day of April next, where all the branches usually taught in similar institutions can be acquired. Having had some experience in instructing Young Ladies, he flatters himself that his assiduous care to teach thoroughly the various branches which constitute a Liberal Education, and to lead his pupils to form correct intellectual and moral habits, will ensure to him and his Lady the confidence of the public, and a share of their patronage.

Being a native of France, the subscriber will also teach the French Language, which he has formerly taught, both at the North and at the South. Parents who may wish to add to the education of their daughters, an acquaintance with that useful language, will have an opportunity which, it is presumed, is seldom enjoyed in this part of the country.

The Session will be of five months, and the terms of tuition, per Session, as follows:

For Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, with plain sewing and marking, - \$4 00

For the above, together with Eng. Grammar, Parsing, Geography, History, Dictation, Composition, and needle-work, - 8 00

For Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, and the French Language, - 10 00

All accounts must be closed at the end of each session. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood, in most respectable families, at the moderate rate of \$1 to \$1 25 per week.

The house of the Subscriber is situated close by Bethany Church, 6 1/2 miles from Statesville, on the main road leading to Rockford.

STEPHEN FRONTIS.

P.S. It will be indispensable for the scholars to be furnished with the class-books adopted in the School.

S. F.

Iredell Co., March 22, 1834.—4\*

## Bank of Cape-Fear,

6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter.

On Tuesday the 1st of April next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

City of Raleigh.—His Excellency David L. Swain, William S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Charles Dewey.

Wilmington.—President, Directors, and Cashier. Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.

Newbern.—Hon. William Gaston, John Burgwin, John W. Guion, John M. Roberts.

Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jonathan H. Haughton, William D. Roscoe, Richard Hoskins.

Hillsborough.—James Phillips, Josiah Turner, John W. Norwood, James Webb.

Salem.—John C. Blum, Emanuel Shober, John Vogler, F. H. Shuman.

Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, David F. Caldwell, John Beard, Jr.

Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, William W. Long.

Elizabeth City.—John L. Baily, Miles White, John McMorin.

Halifax.—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, Robert C. Bond, Andrew Joiner.

Tarborough.—Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd.

Warrenton.—William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope.

Milton.—John T. Garland, John Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.

Lincolnton.—Vardy McBee, Charles C. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton.—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Samuel C. Tate.

Washington.—William A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.

Wadesborough.—Absalom Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W. Brandon.

Mus. borough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.

Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Roulhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States, and their Branches, at par.—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the "Bank of Virginia," and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia" (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 1 1/2 per cent, as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such Notes available as Specie.

JAMES OWENS, President.

Wilmington, March 22, 1834. 4t

### INFORMATION,

WHICH SOMEBODY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE,

IS WANTED!

ABOUT ten years ago there lived in the Tenth Congressional District a REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, by the name of Fawcett, or Forest, or something of the kind.—If he has any heirs living, they may probably be put in a way to get a small sum of money, by applying to the Editor of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834. 4t



P. J. SPARROW

Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C. A Monthly Magazine,

UNDER THE TITLE OF

The Family Assistant.

### PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to RELIGION, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATURE. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it.—The articles shall, in general, be short. Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

### TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on very superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.

3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.

4. The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the 1st of that month.

February 15, 1834.

P. J. SPARROW.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY—BY—JOHN BEARD, JR.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/2 cents for each continuance; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

### Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the Building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose directions it was commenced in December last. And as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) on Monday, the 2nd day of June next; at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GEORGE W. FREEMAN.

Raleigh, March 8, 1834.

## VALUABLE Town Property IN LINCOLNTON—FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, OFFERS FOR SALE HIS

House and Lot in Lincolnton,

One of the best stands in the Village

FOR A STORE

or a House of Entertainment.

The Buildings are peculiarly calculated for these purposes, having 11 separate Rooms, besides a large Store and Counting-Rooms, and handsomely situated in front of the Courthouse, with extensive dry Cellars, and all necessary Out-Houses conveniently situated and in good repair.

LINCOLNTON is one of the most thriving villages in the Southern States—being excellently situated for health, being in sight of the mountains, in the centre of the Gold-Mines, and in the midst of the many Iron-Works in this county. It is but seldom that so valuable a stand can be obtained; it is worth the attention of capitalists who desire to purchase property where an extensive and profitable business may be done, and a large capital employed in mercantile business. A bargain is now offered, in this property.

D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, March 1, 1834. 6t

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the West, Offers for Sale, on Accommodating Terms,

His House and Lot

In Wadesborough,

TOGETHER WITH

A SMALL TRACT OF

WOOD LAND,

Convenient for fire-wood.—It is one of the most desirable situations, for a Private Family, in the Village, being situated convenient to the Episcopal Church and Academy, and possessing the advantages both of the town and country. The Dwelling is a large two-story building, with a spacious Hall, a Passage below and above stairs, five comfortable Bed-Rooms, tolerably well finished, and a Double Piazza in front.

### ALSO FOR SALE,

His Valuable Plantation, Lying on Gould's Fork,

ABOUT 4 MILES FROM TOWN, CONTAINING 437 ACRES,

About 100 acres of which (principally LOW-GROUNDS) are cleared, and in a good state for cultivation. The Land is well adapted to the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and every thing usually cultivated in this section of country.

There is on the premises a very comfortable DWELLING, together with the usual Out-Houses, and a WELL OF WATER in the Yard not inferior to any in the country.—The situation is high and healthy, and a very desirable place for a Country Residence.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises for himself.

WALTER G. JONES.

Wadesborough, Anson Co. 6t

February 1, 1834.

The thorough-bred Horse

Eclat,

WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare, gotten by Sir Hal; his grandam was Harriet Eaton, who was gotten by old Behair, out of a Wild-ai, which was called a very fine mare of her day.

ECLAT's dam was raised in North-Hampton Co., by Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young, to Mr. Seth Peebles, for \$375. His grandam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many people, and her performances under the saddle were equal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease to her rider and herself; she has been well tried, particularly in a long journey to the far west; she was once sold for \$300.

The subscribers hold in their hands documents that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not relying from them any special authority, but in point of formation of body, ECLAT is well excelled by any, if equalled.

He will stand the coming Season, IN LEXINGTON, N. C.

commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of \$4 the single leap, \$6 the double, and \$10 the triple, as a mark to his friends.

The insured money will be paid to the owner as the mare is discovered to be pregnant, or if the property should be lost.

The Horse will be at the stand at the Lexington Fair, on the 15th of March, and will be at the stand at the Salisbury Fair, on the 1st of April.

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## Aaron Woolworth,



Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE, (A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Blauvelt's Hotel), on the Main Street, Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM

WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice. Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. 4t

## SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON, HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off THEIR STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, OUTLERY, CROCKERY,

AND

ALL other ARTICLES

generally kept on hand by Merchants in this part of the country,

At Cost, for Cash!

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—4t

Coach and Carriage Making, AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,

Coach and Carriage Makers,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, all its varieties, and that they have for that purpose, taken the shop

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY FISH,

On the Main Street, opposite the old

They have on hand a good

best carefully-selected and well

and will always keep on hand.

STAGE-COACHES,

CARRIAGES,

Carry-alls, &c.

SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be

tion of country for

For the benefit of Travelers

Driven, they will always have

AGE-SPRINGS and all other

to suit those vehicles

and every description of

done at the shortest notice, and on the most

able terms.

The Black Horse

The Subscriber, who has

Age-Manufacture, a

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# Law of the United States, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

**(PUBLIC, No. 3.)**  
AN ACT to change the times for commencing the sessions of the Court of the United States in the District of Delaware.  
Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the sessions of the circuit court and district court of the United States in the District of Delaware, shall commence at the times hereinafter mentioned, instead of the times now appointed by law; that is to say: the sessions of the said circuit court shall commence at New Castle, on the Tuesday next following the fourth Monday of May, and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the third Monday of October, annually; and the sessions of the said district court shall commence at New Castle on the third Tuesday of June, and second Tuesday of December; and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the third Monday of March, and the Tuesday next following the fourth Monday of September, annually; and that so process, recognizance, or bail bond, returnable to the next term of either of said courts, shall be avoided, or impaired, or affected, by this change as to the commencement of said term; but that all process, bail bonds, and recognizances, returnable to the next term of either of said courts, shall be returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and that all continuances in either of said courts shall be from the last term to the day appointed by this act for the commencement of the next session thereof.

**A. STEVENSON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**M. VAN BUREN,**  
Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
Approved: March 24th, 1834.  
**ANDREW JACKSON.**

## The National Portrait Gallery OF Distinguished Americans.

THIS WORK is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims upon public favor. The universal applause which its execution has elicited, is sufficient to dispel whatever distrust may have been entertained by the original projectors.

The design of this work is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel, in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most Eminent Citizens of our country. The selection will not be limited by any considerations of party feeling or local interest; but will impartially embrace the History and Portraits of such individuals, throughout the whole Union, as, by common consent, are admitted to possess an interest in the minds of their fellow-citizens, by their reputation for genius, acquirements, official standing, or public services. For this purpose, recourse will judiciously be had to the most authentic materials that can be obtained in personal history, as well as in portraiture.

The value of such a publication cannot fail to be appreciated by all who feel an interest in the preservation of the most essential ingredients in the history of their country. Taste and patriotism are equally invited to sustain an enterprise which aims to supply the future historian with those materials, the absence of which is so often regretted in referring to the annals of our early times.

It is intended, in the course of publication, to give Portraits of all the Presidents, as well as of others who have filled the important offices of State, during and subsequent to the Revolution, including the Military and Naval professions, and those whose attainments in Science and the Arts may have identified them with patriotic remembrances.

In the arrangement of Portraits, both of the past and present times, the general tone of public sentiment will be consulted in the selection, as before intimated, without reference to the bias or antipathies of the divisions of party.

The work will be conducted by JAMES B. LONG-AGRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES HERMING of the City of New York, under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts.

It will be issued in monthly parts, each containing three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of History. Twelve Numbers, will make one Volume. All subscriptions will be payable in advance, and will be put at the following moderate rates for the respective editions published: in Royal Quarto, at \$10 per annum—in Imperial, at \$12 per annum—in Royal Octavo, at \$5.

Money for the above work has been subscribed by the Library, at the Office of THE CAROLINIAN, where Specimens may be seen, and where subscriptions may be procured.

The first Number has already issued from the press, and is to be seen at this Office, containing Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the following distinguished persons:

Part I. Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Thomas Macdonough; U.S.N.; Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D. L.L.D.  
Part II. Major-General Daniel Putnam, U.S.A.; Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; Miss G. M. Putnam, the Author.

Part III. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States; Lewis G. Cabot, Secretary of War; William Wirt, Secretary of State; Daniel D. Tompkins, late Vice-President of the United States; John C. Calhoun, U.S.A.; Andrew Pickens, U.S.A.

Part IV. Major-General Alexander Macomb, U.S.A.; Joel B. Poinsett; Joel Barlow.

Part V. Major-General Anthony Wayne, U.S.A.; George Washington, U.S.A.; Col. John T. Smith, P.A.A.F.A.

The forthcoming work will contain, among many others, the following:

All the Presidents: Hon. W. G. John Quincy Adams, and Gen. W. R. Davis, of North Carolina; Robert F. Hayne, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; General Andrew, Commodore Chauncey, De Witt Clinton, J. B. S. Johnson, Gen. K. Knox, Louis McLane, Maj. Watkins Leigh, Gen. Morgan, Lindley Murray, Gen. Perry, Gov. Shelby, Chief Justice Shippen, Chief Justice, Mrs. George Washington, Daniel Webster, John White, Noah Webster.

March 25, 1834.—G.



# Western Carolinian. SALISBURY: SATURDAY—APRIL 5, 1834.

Want of room compelled us to omit, last week, a communication signed "A North Carolinian," which will be found in our columns to-day.

It is from the pen of an intelligent consistent Federalist, whom, while we differ with him in politics, we esteem no less for his political candor than for his many private virtues.

We should be sorry indeed to think our old friend, the writer of this communication, or the mass of the party to which he belongs, friendly to a General Government with unlimited powers.

The honesty of the Federal party we never have questioned: on the contrary, when we took charge of this paper, ten months ago, we did them justice, by ascribing to them patriotic motives, while at the same time we expressed the belief that some of their theories would, if carried into operation, ultimately lead to one Consolidated Government. True, this single Government, or Sovereignty, would not necessarily be unlimited in its power at first; but such would be its final character if State Sovereignty were destroyed; and we are prepared to show that this was the opinion of many leading Federalists at the time the Constitution was formed, and is the opinion of many of the present day.

It is clear, from the remarks of "A North Carolinian," that he believes in the existence of one, and only one, Sovereignty in the United States. If this be true, then we have already a Great Consolidated General Government: for, let it be remembered, 'consolidated' does not necessarily imply unlimited power. The Government of North Carolina, or of any other State, in consolidated—that is to say, it is constituted by the whole body of the People in the State, a majority of whom have the right to give the Government of the State what power they please. If the Constitution of the United States was formed by the People of all the States as one single community, as many assert—and if the States never had any Sovereignty, as some say, or gave up their Sovereignty when they adopted the Constitution, as is declared by others, why then the General Government is consolidated; and a majority of the People, of course, without regard to State boundaries, have a right to give the General Government any power they choose. And they may even, if they please, make it a Monarchy.

If the Constitution was the work of the People as one body, and not of the People of the several States as distinct independent bodies, then it is in the power of six States to make a total and radical change: for there are six States that, together, contain a majority of the People of the United States. Such a doctrine, if admitted, would of course place the People of eighteen States at the mercy of the People of six. For, agreeably to the Republican maxim, which we of the West are now contending for, in every independent State or Sovereignty the majority have the right to rule. There is no middle ground between the Sovereignty of the States, severally, and Consolidation.

If the Constitution was formed by the States, it is a compact between them, and cannot be changed except by the mode agreed to in the compact—namely, by the consent of three-fourths of the States. But, if it is a contract between the People of the United States as one community, then a majority have the right to alter it:—and, as six States contain a majority of the People of the whole Union, it is in the power of one-fourth part of the States, instead of three-fourths, to alter the Constitution!

Our esteemed correspondent, though wrong in his conclusions, argues from correct premises. He denies, and so do we, that the Constitution was adopted by the States "in their Legislative capacities." He asserts, and we are glad to hear him admit it, that, before the adoption of the Constitution, there were thirteen independent Sovereigns, and that these Sovereigns adopted the Constitution. So far we entirely agree; but he argues that, by the adoption of the Constitution, the States gave up their Sovereignty. True, he does not say this in so many words, but such is the purport of his reasoning. We admit that the States abridged some of the powers they had before given to "their State Governments," but we deny that by so doing they gave up their Sovereignty. It must be shown that they gave up all their Sovereign rights, before we can admit that their Sovereignty is sunk. In an article we wrote two weeks ago, we endeavored to explain the meaning of "Sovereignty;" and, to save room, we must now refer to it to show that the delegation of certain powers does not destroy the sovereignty of the party delegating.

Our correspondent says: "When we speak of sovereignty, we attach to it the idea that there is no superior." This is politically true; but he applies it incorrectly. We insist that in the United States there is no absolute superior: there are twenty-four equal Sovereigns—within their respective limits, each is superior to all the others—beyond those limits, they are politically equal.

Our correspondent surely does not contend that the General Government is a Sovereign! We know that some, who even profess to be Republicans, assert this; but surely, does not! In the old Monarchies of Europe, this doctrine prevails; there the law-makers are called Sovereigns. In England, however, a celebrated writer of the last century (Junius) denied that sovereignty belonged to the law-makers. He says: "The power of King, Lords, and Commons, is not an arbitrary power. They are the trustees, not the owners, of the estate. The law is in us, [the People.] They cannot alienate, they cannot waste. When we say that the Legislature is supreme, we mean that it is the highest power known to the Constitution—that it is the highest power known to the other subordinate powers established by the laws. In this sense, the word supreme is relative, not absolute. The power of the Legislature is limited, not only by the general rules of natural justice, and the welfare of the community, but by the forms and principles of our particular Constitution. If this doctrine be not true, we must admit that King, Lords, and Commons, have no rule to direct their resolutions, but merely their own will and pleasure. They might unite the Legislative and Executive power in the same hands, and dissolve the Constitution by an act of Parliament."

This theory has been carried out in America. Here, sovereignty belongs to the Constitution-makers. In a

single State, a majority of the People have the right to make and alter their Constitution: they, therefore, are Sovereign. The Constitution of the United States was formed by the States, standing to each other in the same relation that individuals do in a single State—with this distinction, however, that in a single State the will of a majority binds the minority; but this rule was not considered applicable to the States, for the Constitution was not binding on Rhode Island, (the smallest of all the States but one,) even after the other twelve had adopted it, until she consented for herself.

This, alone, ought to be sufficient evidence of State Sovereignty.

If Sovereignty, then, belongs only to those who can make Constitutions, it surely cannot belong to the General Government, which is only the creature of the Constitution—or, in the language of Junius, the trustee of Sovereignty. Nor is it in a majority of the People of the United States, considered as one community: for, if Congress should propose a new Constitution, or certain amendments to the present one, and the People of seventeen States should unanimously agree to them, still they would not be valid. And why?—because, when the States adopted the present Constitution, they agreed that it should not be altered except by the consent of three-fourths of the States.

This is the only real abridgment of State Sovereignty. The consent of every one was necessary to make the Constitution obligatory on all; but, by mutual consent, the will of three-fourths can alter the contract. And this shows the extreme caution of the States in guarding their Sovereignty: for, in this case, the abridgment of their individual rights is much smaller than is the abridgment of the rights of individual persons in forming a State Constitution. In the latter case, a bare majority of one vote may bind the whole minority.

Our correspondent admits that the States were sovereign up to the time they adopted the Constitution. In admitting this, he shows more understanding and more candor than some who make much greater pretensions. We have already attempted, briefly, to prove that the States did not relinquish their Sovereignty by the adoption of the Constitution; and we shall hereafter show, from their own speeches and writings, that many of the most distinguished Federalists at the time the Constitution was formed, and ever since, not only denied that the Sovereignty of the States was taken away, but advocated the Constitution on the ground that its provisions were calculated to preserve that Sovereignty.

Does our esteemed correspondent put confidence in the opinions and arguments of such men as John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Fisher Ames, Judge Jas. Frellid the elder, Gen. Wm. R. Davis, &c.? We believe that he properly appreciates their genius and their integrity. And we shall show that they and many others, who were leading Federalists, admitted and even contended for the Sovereignty of the States, as the only means of securing the liberty of the People.

## THE COLLAR BEGINS TO CHOKE.

Poulson's Daily Advertiser, of the 21st ult., contains an account of a large meeting of the People in Philadelphia, on the 20th—the details of which are so interesting, at this crisis, that we have copied them entire in our paper of today.

When the Force Bill was passed, the Hon. Richard Coulter was the only one of the Pennsylvania Delegation who had the justice or the magnanimity to raise his voice and cry Hold! When South Carolina was arraying her shivars to defend her Sovereignty and the Constitution against the sword of the usurper, Philadelphia was among the first to cry Treason!

Then, those people could see nothing in the conduct of South Carolina, but selfishness; they could not conceive of such patriotism as resisted a law that was filling their pockets with money, not only at the expense of the People of the South, but, as the latter believed, in contempt of the Constitution. But mark the end!

No sooner does he whom they clothed with power to enforce that law "assume the responsibility" to remove the deposits, whereby their pecuniary interests are in danger, than they all at once get their eyes open, and see that their late *Idol* is a Despot!

Perhaps, however, the descendants of the illustrious Penn were only acting conscientiously in accordance with the peaceful maxim of their sect; and, having now been smitten upon both cheeks, consider the law satisfied, and resistance justifiable. By whatever motive they were before restrained, and are now excited, we rejoice to find that there is some spirit among them—we hope enough to keep them all from dying with the collar around their necks.

True, we have not yet heard that the notable hero, Col. Plunk, the fit military emblem of collar-wearing Pennsylvania, has been ejected; and we are aware that she has a Governor of whom even "Old Rip" would be ashamed—a meek, timid, submissive sheep in Wolf's clothing. Still, unless this extraordinary meeting be a ridiculous pageant, a senseless farce, got up to please children, a spirit is beginning to arouse Pennsylvania, similar to that which placed South Carolina in an attitude of proud defiance to the foes of the Constitution.

The 'iron-workers' of Philadelphia have given some proof that they, at least, possess hearts of steel, and will rather die like freemen than live like slaves. They seem determined, if it be necessary, to forge a sword for those who have been forging chains for them.

If the People generally would show a determined spirit, usurpation would soon retreat, without the shedding of blood; but, if they submit but a little longer, they will have no alternative but slavery or the sword.

No State in the Union is so entirely degraded, by man-stealing, as Pennsylvania. Her People voted at first for General Jackson, professedly believing him to be a Republican. In vain some of the magicians of Republicanism warned them of the consequences of electing a man who had recommended it to a former President (Mr. Monroe) to destroy all party distinctions.—Their Hero was elected: he raised up the altar of man-stealing, upon the ruins of political principle; and his votaries cried out, "Great is Andrew, who can do no wrong!"

He was popular in Pennsylvania because the People believed him to be friendly to the Tariff and Internal Improvements. His measures on these subjects have fluctuated, being sometimes for and sometimes against them; but, true to the man, Pennsylvanians cry out, "Well done Andrew!"

In less than three years he sacrificed, as far as he could, the reputation of two favorite sons of Pennsylvania, (Ingram and Duane,) by turning them out of office for honest independence: but still Pennsylvanians shouted the praises of the "old Roman!"

Pennsylvania was more unanimous than any other State in favor of the United States Bank: her commerce, her manufactures, and her vast schemes of internal improvement, have been crippled, if not ruined, by the President's conduct towards the Bank: but still the *Idol* is worshipped as something far superior to Washington or any other mortal!

George Wolf, Governor of Pennsylvania, is one of the *Idol's* high priests; and like others of the craft, who either always enjoy or expect rewards, he ascribes no

## UNITED STATES BANK.

On the 18th ultimo, Mr. Webster introduced, in the Senate, a bill relating to this institution. It proposes to continue the present Bank six years beyond the time for which it was at first chartered; that Congress shall reserve the right to establish another before the end of the six years; that the public money hereafter collected shall be deposited in the old Bank during its existence—subject, however, to the control of Congress; that, for the use of such deposits, the Bank shall pay the United States \$200,000 annually.—These are all the important provisions of the bill. It seems to be the opinion, at Washington, that it will not pass either House. Its consideration has been postponed until the last of April.

Mr. Calhoun has introduced a proposition on the same subject, which it is thought will probably succeed. He proposes to renew the charter for twelve or fifteen years; and, in order to insure to the country a larger specie currency, he proposes to prohibit the Bank from issuing, for the first six years, any bills under \$10, and after six years, any less than \$20. Another important suggestion was made by Mr. Calhoun, which was, to raise the standard value of Gold. In the U. States, gold does not bear the same value, in proportion to silver, that it does in Europe; and the consequence is, that we see none in circulation here, because it is sent where it is worth more.

The speech of Mr. Calhoun, on introducing his proposition, was highly conciliatory in its spirit, and, as usual, very able. He has acted on this subject in such a manner as to extort praise from all but the inmates of the Executive Kitchen and their implacable Chief; and, if his proposition fails, it will probably be owing entirely to the fact that it originated with one for whom the President and his partisans cherish a hatred "not to be changed by time or place."

## COL. DAVID CROCKETT.

A bill being lately before the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Army, a clause allowing \$1825 for defraying a Surgeon's expenses in making "experiments" on the stomach of a wounded soldier, elicited a good deal of wit and severe rebuke of other "experiments" which are now in a course of determination. The honest but eccentric individual whose name stands at the head of this article, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen objected to paying for experiments; but in these days, when we were trying experiments on the currency, why not try experiments on the sciences!—For his part, however, he thought it hardly necessary to make any appropriations at all, for this or any thing else. He had been almost ready to go against all appropriation bills, till he knew where the money was. If one man could take all the money, what was the use of passing any bills about it? It was a mockery—it was childish to sit there and appropriate at all. If one man could take the money, and put it where he law had not placed it, how did the House know where it was?—How could they tell but it might be in his Royal Majesty's breeches pocket, or in the pocket of that imp of finance, his Fourth Auditor? He would vote for one experiment, but he should go against the other."

## RIP VAN WINKLE.

As a newspaper is a kind of periodical encyclopedia designed to convey 'all sorts' of matter to 'all sorts' of readers, we shall make no apology to our political friends for giving a place to the well-told story of "Rip Van Winkle," a part of which will be found on the fourth page of this paper.

There are, doubtless, thousands who have never read the adventures of this remarkable old gentleman, who was a personification of somnolency; to them, therefore, the tale will be particularly interesting, as it will not only amuse them while reading it, but will enable them to understand the frequent allusions made to old "Rip," by comparing North Carolina, in her endless lethargy, to that poor wight of hen-pecked and sleepy memory.

## SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN HERALD.

We have received the second number of this paper, published in Columbia, S. C., and regret that we cannot now find space for an extract from its columns, to show with what ability it has begun its contributions to religion, morality, and literature. The selections are peculiarly interesting, and the Editor's comments upon them well-written—both evincing a freedom from sectarian intolerance.

It is published weekly, by the Rev. R. S. Gladney, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

The reader is referred to the article from the Charleston Courier. It will be seen that the British authorities of Nassau have exercised such aggression upon the property of American Citizens, and indignity to our National Flag, as will call for the speedy and decided interference of our Government. We hope the statement may prove to be highly colored; but, if not, we feel sure that justice will be demanded by our authorities, and awarded by the English Government.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I have read, in your paper of the 22d of February, the Speech of James Whitaker, Esq., delivered to the Freeman of Macon County in June last; from it I have extracted the following paragraph:

"And here let it be remembered, that there is now, 'and ever has been, since the war of the Revolution, two powerful parties in the Government, entertaining 'precisely different principles and different views of administering the affairs of the Union: the one party 'in favor of a Great National Consolidated Government, in which the States are merged into one General Government with unlimited powers—the other party contending that the individual States are so many Sovereigns—or, as Washington styles them, 'distinct communities; that the States are the constituent members of the General Government, which is 'the creature of the States, and has no further power than what is delegated to it by the States, in the Constitution,' &c."

If there is any such party as Mr. Whitaker describes, who are in favor of a National Consolidated Government with unlimited powers, I have never known of them. There is, however, a Political Party in the United States, who believe that the Government of the United States is such as the Sovereign People of the States intended to make it, to attain the objects for which it was established, as expressly set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States, in the following words: "We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

It clearly appears, from the language used in the preamble, that it was not the several States in their Legislative capacities, under the authority of their State Constitutions, who have adopted the Constitution for the government of the People; but the People in their sovereign capacity, (who are of higher authority than their State Legislatures,) by their express consent, have ordained and established "this Constitution for the United States of America," in conformity with their declared purposes, and have distributed the powers granted by it among three distinct branches of the Government thereby established, to wit, viz. the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—expressly defining those granted to each; and as they have granted, they have declared that those powers are paramount to the State authorities established under their several Constitutions, and that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the U. States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in a Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

This party never have claimed any more power for the General Government than what is plainly granted to it by the Constitution, to attain the objects for which it was ordained and established: and, among the powers granted to Congress, in the 8th section of the 1st article is the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." And in the 10th section of said 1st article, it lays restrictions on the powers of the individual States.

The question has been asked, by some, why was the Constitution of the U. States submitted to the People of each State separately, if the States are not the sovereign constituent parties? I answer, the reason is very plain: The People of each State, before the adoption of this Constitution, constituted a distinct and separate Sovereignty within their territorial limits, and they alone had the power of altering their State Constitutions. It was therefore necessary for the People of every State, in their Sovereign capacity, to adopt any alteration which would affect their State Government, and lay restrictions upon their State Legislatures, such as are laid in the instrument. The origin of all power is inherent in the People in their original state of nature, as individuals, who have the right to form themselves into societies, communities, or governments, and to give up a part of their natural rights in order to secure the rest and acquire others in their social state.—Before our Revolution, each of our thirteen States or Colonies had, under the authority of the mother country, established a Government for themselves; and, after the Declaration of Independence, adopted State Constitutions; and, at the close of the war, when Great Britain acknowledged their independence, they were thirteen Sovereign Independent States, which sovereignty was vested in the People, who had a power over the Constitutions which they had adopted for their own government, to alter them from time to time as they might see fit; and when the People of the several States appointed Delegates to consider of the Constitution of the United States, and either to reject or adopt it, (and who did adopt it,) they, by doing so, abridged some of the powers they had granted to their State Governments, and vested them in the General Government, to attain the objects for which it was adopted, as therein stated.

When we speak of Sovereignty, we attach to it the idea that there is no superior: therefore, to speak of the several States as being absolute Sovereigns, is absurd, when we recur to the before-recited clause in the Constitution of the United States, viz. "this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, &c., shall be the supreme law of the land," &c. It is admitted, by this party, that the powers not granted by the Constitution of the United States to the General Government, are reserved to the States or to the People—among which is the right to regulate the internal affairs of each State, by adopting such laws for the security of life, liberty, and property, as they may see fit to make, which may be consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

It is unfair to attribute opinions to any party of politicians, which they disavow, and always have done.—The Federal Party have always admitted that any Act passed by Congress, not authorized by the Constitution, is void and of no force, and that any citizen has a right to refuse obedience to it; but that no one citizen or individual State has a right to be the final judge in such case; but the Judicial power established by the People, in the Constitution of the United States, one of the coordinate branches of the Government, is to be the judge in the last resort, whether the law is constitutional or not; and if decided, by that tribunal, to be unconstitutional, it is no crime to disobey it.

March 18, 1834. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24, 1834.

Dear Sir: The Deposite Question is still before both Houses of Congress. On Wednesday, the House took up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Many speeches have already been delivered; many more will follow. You see there is a strong disposition, on the part of those who are sustaining the removal of the deposits from the place where the law had placed them, to make it a party question. It is to be hoped the country will not so consider it. Its importance is too vast, and the principles involved in it too sacred, to make it a party question. Its effect must go down to posterity, and the principles upon which the measure has been bottomed, must incorporate themselves into our institutions, and endure as long as they shall endure. Is it not, therefore, monstrous that such a question should be made a party question? And yet, a distinguished Senator from Georgia declared, in his place, that two-thirds of both Houses would have voted a restoration of the Deposites, but for party considerations! And will the people allow their Representatives thus to sport with their most sacred rights, and to destroy their happiness and prosperity for party considerations? Is the New York organization of party, so much boasted of by Mr. Vanderpool, to prevail over a sense of duty to the people, a regard for the Constitution and Laws, for public faith and national honor? I hope not. But how can this be considered a party question? General Jackson is not a candidate for re-election, and decide this question as you will, it can neither extend or curtail the period of his public service. If, therefore, any man, or set of men, have advised this measure, or now support it, from party considerations, without regard to the public good, and merely to secure their own election to office, the people ought to frown with indignation upon that party. The old and sincere friends of Genl. Jackson are the men who ought, and many of whom do, most sincerely regret this measure. It has done much to figure the public character of the President. The men who have advised, or now sustain the measure, for their own selfish views, are doing it at the expense of Genl. Jackson's popularity, and by the sacrifice of his future fame. But I have wandered from my object, which was merely to tell you what is doing in the Capital of the Union.



Since I last wrote you, Congress have passed some Appropriation Bills, which were examined with more than ordinary care. In the House, many of the appropriations, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, were greatly reduced. This was a favorable omen, and creates the hope, at least, that the increasing and alarming extravagance of this Government will be somewhat restricted in future.

Some time since, Dr. Hall, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the revenue. It produced at once a very deep sensation. Some feared that another angry tariff debate was at hand. A gentleman from Pennsylvania, therefore, moved to reject the resolution without debate. It was rejected by a large majority. The Free Trade and State Rights Party, who had contributed mainly to the great Compromise Bill of the last session, voted for the resolution. They wished to reduce the revenue, if it could be done without violating, in any degree, that compromise. The New York members voted against considering the resolution! I notice this silent but significant vote, to show that the compromise of the Tariff, closed last winter, was a better bill than the South could have gotten, under other circumstances, out of the hands of the New York members. The resolutions, therefore, made by Forsyth and his Virginia friends in the South, that if this vexed question had not been settled last winter, he could, by the aid of his New York friends, have obtained a better bill this winter, turn out to be totally fallacious and deceptive. They never did, and never would have aided the South in her struggle for Free Trade. Their distinguished leader, in 1828, failed to impose our burthens, but could never find it exactly convenient to aid in their removal.

But it is ridiculous seriously to talk of reducing the revenue at this time. Many fear that we shall be compelled to increase the taxes, or make a loan to meet the expenses of the Government. The expenditures, last year, amounted to nearly twenty-two millions of dollars—eight millions, at least, over any ordinary expenditure, and twelve millions more than this Government ought to cost. But the revenue derived from imports the present year cannot equal, by several millions, the revenue of the last year. The removal of the Deposits, while it has deranged the market at home, has affected very seriously our foreign commerce. Many enterprising merchants have sunk under the pressure of the times; others have countermanded orders previously sent out, while all have been compelled to narrow their business. We say, therefore, reasonably conclude that the revenue derived from imports this year will fall far short of that of 1833. With great propriety, therefore, did the President, in his annual message, advise Congress to abstain from extravagant appropriations of the public money.

You have, no doubt, noticed a resolution submitted by Genl. Speight, directing our Clerk to purchase for the new members, books heretofore ordered for the old members, embracing Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, with many others, and involving an expenditure of forty or fifty thousand dollars. The practice of buying books for the use of members, under any circumstances, or to any amount, is improper. It is taking to themselves more of the public money than is authorized by law, and is therefore a shameful peculation upon the Public Treasury. But this is the first instance of doing the thing in a wholesale way, and of purchasing for new members all books purchased at the last Congress. The precedent is a dangerous one. The new members of the next Congress, following the example set them in this resolution, must have purchased for them all books purchased at this Congress, which of course will embrace the books of the last Congress—thus each succeeding Congress, becoming more and more extravagant, and appropriating to themselves more and more of the public money. The people ought to look into this matter, and correct it. It must have struck you with some surprise to see such a resolution coming from Genl. Speight, a gentleman who rendered himself so notorious, a few years ago, for his opposition to this same Register of Debates by Gales & Seaton! *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur.* Times have wonderfully changed. A new Speaker must be elected at this session, and the General, no doubt, believes no man could fill the chair with more dignity and ability than himself; and sixteen dollars a day, as Speaker, might not be, in his estimation, an unworthy return for such extraordinary zeal in behalf of the new members.

On Friday, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate upon Mr. Webster's bill to re-charter the Bank. He spoke with great force and effect. He reviewed the subject of the currency in a most masterly style. His speech is considered to be superior to any ever spoken by himself, or others, on the floor of Congress. He made one of the most difficult and abstruse subjects, the clearest and most comprehensible. In him there was no concealment. He encountered the difficulties of his subject in the spirit of a patriot and a statesman. The effect was a most triumphant one, and wrang from his bitterest enemies the highest encomiums. His speech will be published, and if I am not greatly deceived, you will say it deserves more than I have or can say of it. He goes for an extension of the present Bank, with an enlargement of its capital. He chooses such a measure instead of a Bank entirely new, from the necessities of the times. His argument in favour of the constitutionality of a National Bank was peculiarly able and striking. If it fail to convince your mind, I am sure it cannot be read by you without feeling its weight.

The Raleigh Register, of April 1st, says: "The Supreme Court will adjourn to-day, after a long and very laborious term, a large number of causes having been disposed of. Opinions have been delivered in the following cases, since our last:

March 25. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Kerr v. Cowen & Conner, from Fredell, directing that the Injunction shall be dissolved as to the sum of \$243 41 with interest, according to the law of Georgia, at the rate of 8 per centum from the 4th May, 1827, until paid, and perpetuated to the residue of the judgment complained of.

March 26. Chief Justice Ruffin delivered the Judgment of the Court in the two suits in Equity of Miller and Wife and others v. Chambers, from Roway, on the exceptions to the Report of the Master, sustaining some of the exceptions and overruling others.

#### GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

Yesterday, Philadelphia exhibited a scene which has no precedent in her annals. Agreeably to notice, the Democratic Citizens of the City and County, with all others who are resolved to defend the Constitution and Laws against Executive Usurpation, assembled in Independence Square, at four o'clock.

At noon, a large proportion of the Stores, both wholesale and retail, together with the work shops of our intelligent Mechanicians, and even private houses, were shut up, in evidence of the deep feeling with which this community has been impressed by the unconstitutional acts of Andrew Jackson, chosen in an evil hour to preside over a once free and happy people.

All classes were most emphatically represented, the various trades, citizens, merchants, &c. &c., by previous arrangements, met at various points, to proceed to the place of meeting. Long before the appointed hour, Independence Square was thronged by thousands of patriots, who, though they had not joined any of the processions, were determined to show that their hearts were true to their country's

honor; and as the Jackson party had posted bills all over the city, requesting their members not to attend, every person present must be set down among those who disapprove the measures of the Executive, and who are determined such usurpations shall speedily end. A more numerous, respectable, orderly, and unanimous meeting, was never held in this or any other city of the Union.

Before three o'clock, the processions of different kinds began to enter the Square, as nearly as we could ascertain, in the following order:

**THE CITIZENS OF MANAYUNK**, with a handsome flag, inscribed as above. They formed a very long cavalcade, composed of the bone and sinew of the country. They were preceded by a golden Eagle, dressed in black crape, as an emblem of mourning.

**THE CITIZENS OF SOUTHWARK**, a large and highly respectable body.

**THE CITIZENS OF MOYAMENSING**, to the number of several hundreds, preceded by a flag with the inscription of "Washington our Guide and Monitor."

**THE MOYAMENSING WEAVERS**, preceded by a loom out of gear, and mounted on a cart, on which was legibly written, "No Work!" On the banner, "American Industry the road to Independence."—About 400 in number.

**THE MERCHANTS AND TRADERS** of the City and County. The number of this very respectable body in the procession exceeded five hundred, and certainly a more respectable body never made their appearance in our streets. Among them we recognized many who had but lately been the President's warmest supporters; but who, on the present momentous occasion, were proud to show themselves in the ranks of the Free. Their motto was appropriately inscribed on a flag, "Supporting the Constitution and Laws." All the shipping in the port had their flags at half mast, so that the occasion may be said to have been sanctioned by the entire body of our merchants.

**TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS**, preceded by a modest flag, but this was attended by a large class of men who are never missing when the country is in danger. **THE FURNISHERS**, with a flag containing the motto "The Constitution Inviolable."

**THE BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBINDERS**, with two banners; the first was an elegant one, of blue silk; motto, "We bind and preserve the literature of the present age for the benefit of the future." Their second bore the inscription, "Our Country and the Constitution."

**THE PRINTERS**, with a banner inscribed, "Our country and its Constitution; truth is great, and must prevail." It is declared, on good authority, that it has been ascertained seven-eighths of the two latter professions are opposed to the removal of the deposits.

**THE COAL DEALERS**, and others interested in the trade of the Schuylkill. This respectable and numerous body was preceded by a banner with a view of a canal lock, and coal cars drawn on a rail road. The inscription was forcible and striking, "Go tell him Freeman will not bow or accept the collar!" Passing through the canal was the fine boat *Constitution*, and a banner, with a motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." A very great number of dealers, boatmen, and others, were in attendance.

**THE HATTERS**, displaying an appropriate banner, surmounted by a cocked hat, inscribed all round "76."

**THE BUILDERS**, to the number of several hundreds. **THE CORDWAINERS**, with a plain white banner, inscribed with the name, &c. of their profession.

**THE MARBLE MASONS**, with a bright flag bearing the motto "We defend the Constitution from present and future violence."

**THE GOLD AND SILVER ARTISTS**, with a flag bearing a head of Washington.

**THE SHIP BUILDERS, STEVEDORES, SAILORS, &c.** flag inscribed, "Don't give up the Ship." "Labor is Wealth."

**FARMERS & MILLERS**, in great numbers, carrying a flag with the inscription, "Our Country and the Constitution."

**PEOPLE OF GERMANTOWN**. This most truly respectable and numerous body was loudly cheered on all hands entering the Square. The best feeling seemed to prevail towards them, and they walked in excellent order; their countenances spoke as plainly as words could have done, "We are determined to resist oppression." On their flag, "The Constitution and Laws."

**SUGAR REFINERS**—Motto, "Support the Constitution and Laws."

**THE TOBACCONISTS**, with a suitable banner, representing Washington receiving a calumet of peace from an Indian. Motto, "Flourish the Plant!"

The next that entered, was a very long procession of Citizens from the townships of Blockley and Kingsessing, headed by a banner inscribed, "We do not despair of the Republic." And followed by

**THE YOUNG MEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY**, a most truly interesting procession, which was hailed by all, as it passed in, with loud acclamations. There were at least 4000 of them. But perhaps the most interesting incident of the day was the circumstance which occurred on those young men passing by the house of the firm and independent Secretary of the Treasury, WILLIAM J. DUNANE. His person was discovered at the window of his house, overlooking Independence Square, and no sooner was he seen than a loud and universal shout rose from the enthusiastic multitude, evincing most forcibly their approbation of his course. Mr. Dunane bowed repeatedly to the crowd, and we saw his handkerchief more than once wiping a coursing tear from his cheeks at this demonstration of their affection for a man displaying independence in the cause of the Constitution, which they were now assembling to avow their intention to vindicate and keep "unsullied from a spot." The young men also displayed a flag inscribed, "Our country, not party—principles, not men."

**THE IRON WORKERS**, with a picture representing an anvil and a sledge-hammer, and the operation of forging A SWORD proper. There was no mistaking this at least.

**THE BLACK AND WHITESMITS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, IRON MASTERS, TIN-PLATE WORKERS, COPPER SMITHS, &c.**, with a plain white banner; motto, "Our Country and Constitution."

**THE COOPERS** made a considerable turn out, but as far as we could see bore no banner.

**THE CITIZENS OF KENSINGTON DISTRICT.** **THE CITIZENS OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND SPRING GARDEN.**

**THE TANNERS AND CURRIERS AND LEATHER DEALERS.**

**THE PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.**

**THE CITIZENS OF LOWER DUBLIN AND BARRY**, were represented, but in the crowded state of the yard it was impossible any longer to keep pace with the enormous influx of persons who pressed in from all quarters to witness the resurrection of the Constitution from its fallen estate.

As the companies filed into the yard, their banners were displayed on the ample staging, where was assembled the committee of arrangement under the banners of the United States, which were displayed from it, and from the steeple.

Almost at the striking of the clock, the meeting was opened, by appointing Daniel Groves, an original Jackson man, as President, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Peter A. Browne, Esq., addressed the multitude in a short but very pertinent and impressive speech; at every point he made, and they were not few, the air was rent with enthusiastic peals of applause.

He alluded to the spot where the meeting was held, as that on which our forefathers assembled to proclaim their horror of foreign tyranny, and said it was the same where we were now putting our veto on domestic usurpation. Reiterated and unrestrained approbation, by cheers and clapping of hands, rewarded Mr. Browne for his well-timed and patriotic address.

The company having obtained a glimpse of our estimable fellow citizen, John Sergeant, Esq., gave him three rounds of hearty applause.

Samuel Rush, Esq., succeeded Mr. Browne, and in an impassioned address of great pith, kept the people in a constant good humor.

C. J. Jack, Esq., followed. Mr. Browne, the first named orator, having read the resolutions, which were passed with the utmost unanimity, this immense multitude began to disperse peacefully to their homes before five o'clock.

On leaving the yard, the several processions piled their banners fancifully before Mr. Duane's door, and commenced giving him loudly vociferated cheers, at the rate of "three times three." This brought Mr. D. to the window, and he addressed them for a few moments, evidently deeply affected by their enthusiasm. The applause which followed we will not attempt to describe: it has made an impression on all who heard it which death alone can obliterate, and which should encourage statesmen to pursue the honest dictates of their hearts. In a few minutes after the adjournment, the staging was all removed, and we saw but a single instance of even an attempt to create a disturbance, in the case of a crazy man who hoisted a hickory broom. He was hastily and peaceably hustled out, without a shadow of any indication of supporting him.

Indeed the unanimity, the quiet of every part of the arrangements, spoke volumes in favor of the citizens of Philadelphia. They seemed to have come together as with one heart and one hand to defend what it will be observed was the prominent feature on every banner, **THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.**

The number of citizens opposed to the usurpations of Andrew Jackson, at the great meeting, held in Independence Square, yesterday afternoon, has been variously computed. We have taken every means to ascertain the amount as nearly as possible, and aided by the experience of many intelligent gentlemen who have had opportunities of witnessing large assemblies of people in this country, as well as in Great Britain, France, &c., we feel assured we may safely say that from forty-five to fifty thousand citizens were present, within the inclosures of the Square. It was the knell of Jacksonism, a monster which will hardly rear its front in this city again.

From the Charleston Courier.

#### THE BRIG ENCOMIUM.

The Captain, crew, and passengers of this Brig, recently wrecked on Abaco, on her passage from this port to New Orleans, and who were taken to Nassau by the wreckers, have, after much suffering, privation, and insult, reached their port of destination.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 4th ult., contains a statement giving the particulars of the Shipwreck, and detailing the circumstances of the treatment of the passengers by the authorities at Nassau, of which the following is the substance:

The Emporium was wrecked on the 3d February, about midnight, 56 hours from this port, on the North East part of Abaco. Immediately after the vessel struck, she filled, and continued to thump so violently on the rocks, that it was expected every wave would dash her to pieces; two hours after she first struck, she thumped over a ledge of rocks into deep water, and went down bow foremost, and only about ten feet of the stern remained on a level with the water; fortunately for all, the mainmast was immediately cut away, and fell athwart the ship, carrying with it fore top, top gallant, and royal masts. The Captain and crew succeeded, with great difficulty, in securing the mainmast, after it had been cut away, in such a manner that the passengers might lash themselves to it, and preserve their lives as long as possible.

According to their statement published, was of the most disgraceful character, and calls for the interference of the American Government, which, it is believed, will not allow our citizens to be insulted and abused by the underlings of any Power, and more especially, too, when cast friendless and unprotected upon their shores, by the elements. It is stated, that on arriving in the harbor at Nassau, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 11th February, they were boarded by the boat from the shore, commanded by the visiting health officer, named Thomas Pindar; he was solicited to inform the Governor of the situation of the passengers, and to get permission for them to land; he left, and soon after another boat visited them, having on board Alexander Macvey, His Majesty's searcher, who seized the negro slaves, 45 in number, in the name of the King. He then departed, and Pindar returned, and stated that they would not be permitted to land until next morning. On being remonstrated with on the cruelty of this proceeding, he laughed at their distress, and used language of the most insulting character towards them. Soon after, an order was received, commanding the persons on board the vessel to have no communication with the shore, on pain of being FIRED INTO! The vessel was then placed immediately under the guns of H. M. sloop of war *Perd*; after remaining there for some time, they obtained permission to land, through the intercession of a fellow passenger, a merchant of the first respectability, who had years ago resided on the Island. A friend of his called upon the Lieutenant Governor and obtained a permit for the passengers and crew to land.

The next morning the slaves were landed and conducted to the Custom or Police Office, and declared to be free. "In a day or two, several of the slaves returned to their masters, with tears in their eyes, craving pardon and soliciting in the most humble manner to return to the United States with them, for they said they would prefer remaining

slaves in America than freemen in Nassau. Their masters then waited on the American Consul and desired to know whether they could be taken back to the States; the Consul thought it advisable to have the Governor's opinion on the subject, and accordingly addressed him a polite note, intimating that some of the slaves were extremely anxious to return with their masters. B. T. Balford, Lieutenant Governor, returned an answer to this effect:—"that if those gentlemen presumed to remove the negroes, THEY will be HANGED, and all accessories will be considered equally implicated, and meet a similar fate;" these are the exact words of the note, which is now in the hands of the American Consul." A paper similar to the one from which we have made the above extracts, was presented at the office of the Royal Gazette for insertion, but was rejected, and the copy refused to be returned. The statement is signed by the following gentlemen:

Henry Reiley, of Charleston, S. C.  
William D. Smith, of South Carolina.  
L. Curl, of North Carolina.  
Charles Allen, of Missouri.  
John Waddell, of North Carolina.  
John M. Neal, of Virginia.  
Haynes Waddell, of North Carolina.  
A. Gardanne, of New Orleans.  
L. Sheffield, Captain of brig *Encomium*.  
Richard T. Evans, Mate of said brig.

We hope the circumstances above detailed are highly colored, as it can hardly be conceived that wretches, such as Pindar and Macvey are stated to be, would be entrusted with authority by the British Government, or that they would dare so to abuse it. That the British Government will disclaim their conduct and discharge them from its service, upon a proper representation of the affair, we cannot doubt.

The Bank of Maryland has stopped payment, and the effects of the Institution have been transferred to a Trustee, for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Stockholders of the Girard Bank, the Deposite Bank at Philadelphia, have, by a considerable majority, decided in favor of a restoration of the Government deposits to the Bank of the United States.

There has been no alteration for the better in the Markets which we usually quote.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, February 7:—"The Cotton market is flat and drooping, and a further decline is very likely to take place. Good fair *Up-lands* barely bring 8½d. The demand in Manchester for goods and yarns has lessened very much, and the price obtained for the latter will not remunerate purchases of Cotton at 8½d.—Under these circumstances, the price may decline ½d ere long."

#### UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. PAUL MILLER to Miss MARGARET BROWN.

In this County, on the 27th ultimo, by Jesse W. Walton, Esq., Mr. SOLOMON SIFFORD to Miss MARY PEELER.

In this County, on the 6th ultimo, Mr. ABNER ADAMS to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. James McNeely.

In Rutherford County, Mr. JACOB BROOKS to Mrs. M. SULLENS.

In Stettinville, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. JAMES WELCH, of Wilson county, Tenn., to Miss OMAY HARRISON, of Surry county, N. C.

At Frog Bay, Sperryburg District, S. C., Mr. ANA PAINE, of Burke county, N. C., to Miss NANCY HOLLERSIED.

#### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. GEORGE HELLARD.

In Charlotte, on the 23d ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Mr. Peter Brown, in the 27th year of her age.

In the upper end of Mecklenburg County, on the 27th ultimo, after a protracted illness of nearly four years, Mr. ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, in the 63d year of his age.

#### Episcopal Convention.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, commencing on the first Wednesday in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Secretary.

#### Carriage-Making Business.

HARRIS & SHAVER.  
HAVE ON HAND, AT THIS TIME,  
A very Large Assortment of Work,  
CONSISTING OF

Barouches, Gigs, AND CARRY-ALLS,

WHICH THEY ARE DISPOSED TO SELL lower than can be bought elsewhere in this section of country.

Their work is manufactured of as good materials as can be procured in the Southern country.—As they employ none but good workmen, they will warrant their WORK to be superior TO ANY OTHER IN THIS PLACE, both in neatness and strength.

Their Blacksmithing IS DONE BY GOOD WORKMEN,

one of them being the BEST SPRING-MAKER South of the Potomac.

REPAIRING will be done on short notice, and very cheap, at their OLD STAND, on Market-Street, one door east of the late Dr. Ferrand's Office.

Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—3t

#### COMMISSION AGENT.

RELAY OFFICE.

CONTINUE to receive and collect for the Commission of the Court, and Settlement of Claims, and Remission of Notes at either of the Banks, or to the Bank of Investment and Transfer of Money, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1834.—3t



**THE VOTE TAKEN**—In the Senate of the United States, on the 28th ult. the question was taken on agreeing to the resolutions offered by Mr. Clay, declaring the Reasons for the Removal of the Deposites insufficient, and declaring, also, that the President's conduct in relation to this matter is an unauthorized assumption of power. The first passed by a vote of 28 to 19—the second by a vote of 26 to 20—Two opposition Members were absent. Mr. Mangum voted for each of the resolutions—Mr. Brown against each.



**GOING NORTH OR EAST, BY TAKING**

**Pecks & Wellford's Stage,**

**AT SALISBURY, (N. C.)**

(17 miles S. of Lexington.)

Will now arrive in Fredericksburg, (Va.) at 9 A. M. on the FOURTH DAY from Lexington, in time for the Steamboat to Washington; sleeping, the SAME NIGHT, in BALTIMORE—making

**FOUR DAYS ONLY,**

**From Lexington, (N. C.) to Baltimore.**

Compare this with the speed of any other Line whatever.

**PECKS & WELLFORD,**

Proprietors of the old S.W. or Middle Route Line of Stages.

Fredericksburg, March 27, 1834.

N.B. Travellers from any point South of Salisbury, wishing to take this Line, should be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

P. & W.'s Stage leaves Salisbury immediately after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South; viz. every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY evening.

Fare as low as by any other route. P. & W. April 5, 1834. 2m

#### Land to be Sold, FOR TAXES.

THE following Tracts of LAND; or so much of each as will satisfy the Tax due thereon, WILL BE SOLD, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, On Monday the 10th of May next.

—NAMES—

700 Acres belonging to the Estate of John F. Phifer.

2½ Lots in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Samuel H. Pearson.

1 Lot in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Sarah Yarbrough.

295 Acres belonging to the Estate of the widow Cresson, deceased.

233 Acres given in by Allen Crowell.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Edward Sheppard, deceased.

1000 Acres belonging to the Estate of Richard Parker, deceased.

560 Acres given in by Nicholas Rymus.

16 Acres belonging to Thomas Biles, given in by Daniel Biles.

87 Acres belonging to Rebecca Cook, given in by Thomas Cook.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Elizabeth Foster, deceased.

116 Acres belonging to Jacob Bostin of Irwin County.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of John Bostin, deceased.

125 Acres given in by Manchester Johnston.

25½ Acres given in by Daniel Murphy.

106 Acres given in by William Bostin.

22 Acres belonging to the heirs of Jack Bostin.

22 Acres given in by John Hein.

300 Acres given in by John Etchison, of the heirs of John Etchison.

This Tract of Land lies in the town of the Yedkin, and adjoins the land of Samuel Smith and others.

F. BLAIR, Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—7t

#### BOOK-ST In States

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has a valuable Stock of BOOKS, in the StatesVILLE. He expects to receive a course of three or four weeks, a new and interesting Book, on the subject of the delphin. It will be his object to keep on hand a good assortment of such BOOKS, STATIONERY articles as are in demand in this section of our State.

Believing that a well-organized mind is to be highly improved by the study of learning, and of the sciences, he is desirous to sell his Books at a low price, and to give encouragement to an industrious youth. He invites of one that is a student, to call on him at his establishment to call on him.

Statesville, May 26, 1834.

RENAISSANCE

Library, near the Court House.

He is near 6 feet high, and has a good coat of copper-colored wool hat. Any person who will send me, at my residence, a copy of Col. David Crockett's life, or of any other book, shall be supplied with a copy of the same.

March 27, 1834.

feet. He had on, when about coat, copper-colored wool hat. Any person who will send me, at my residence, a copy of Col. David Crockett's life, or of any other book, shall be supplied with a copy of the same.

March 27, 1834.

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March 27, 1834.





# RIP VAN WINKLE.

WRITTEN BY DIEDRICK KNICKERBOCKER.

Whoever has made a voyage up the Hudson, must remember the Kaatskill mountains. They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family, and are seen away to the west of the river, swelling up to a noble height, and lording it over the surrounding country. Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed, every hour of the day, produces some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains, and they are regarded by all the good wives, far and near, as perfect barometers. When the weather is fair and settled, they are clothed in blue and purple, and print their bold outlines on the clear evening sky; but some times, when the rest of the landscape is cloudless, they will gather a hood of gray vapours about their summits, which, in the last rays of the setting sun, will glow and light up like a crown of glory.

At the foot of these fairy mountains, the voyager may have descried the light smoke curling up from a village, whose shingle roofs gleam among the trees, just where the blue tints of the upland melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape. It is a little village of great antiquity, having been founded by some of the Dutch colonists, in the early times of the province, just about the beginning of the government of the good Peter Stuyvesant, (may he rest in peace!) and there were some of the houses of the original settlers standing within a few years, with lattice windows, gable fronts surmounted with weathercocks, and built of small yellow bricks brought from Holland.

In that same village, and in one of these very houses, (which, to tell the precise truth, was sadly time worn and weather beaten,) there lived, many years since, while the country was yet a province of Great Britain, a simple good natured fellow, of the name of Rip Van Winkle. He was a descendant of the Van Winkles who figured so gallantly in the chivalrous days of Peter Stuyvesant, and accompanied him to the siege of Fort Christina. He inherited, however, but little of the martial character of his ancestors. I have observed that he was a simple good natured man; he was, moreover, a kind neighbor and an obedient hen-pecked husband. Indeed, to the latter circumstance might be owing that inebriation of spirit which gained him such universal popularity: for those men are most apt to be obsequious and conciliating abroad, who are under the discipline of shrews at home. Their tempers, doubtless, are rendered pliant and malleable in the fiery furnace of domestic tribulation; and a certain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long suffering. A terragant wife may, therefore, in some respects, be considered a tolerable blessing; and if so, Rip Van Winkle was thrice blessed.

Certain it is, that he was a great favorite among all the good wives of the village, who, as usual with the amiable sex, took his part in all family squabbles, and never failed, whenever they talked those matters over in their evening gossipings, to lay all the blame on Dame Van Winkle. The children of the village, too, would shout with joy whenever he approached. He assisted at their sports, made their play things, taught them to fly kites and shoot marbles, and told them long stories of ghosts, witches, and Indians. Whenever he went dodging about the village, he was surrounded by a troop of them; hanging on his skirts, clambering on his back, and playing a thousand tricks on him with impunity; and not a dog would bark at him throughout the neighbourhood.

The great error in Rip's composition was an insuperable aversion to all kinds of profitable labour. It could not be for the want of assiduity or perseverance; for he would sit on a wet rock, with a rod as long and heavy as a Tartar's lance, and fish all day without a murmur, even though he should not be encouraged by a single nibble. He would carry a fowling piece on his shoulder for hours together, trudging through woods and swamps, and up hill and down dale, to shoot a few squirrels or wild pigeons. He would never even refuse to assist a neighbour in the roughest toil, and was a foremost man at all country frolics for husking Indian corn, or building stone fences. The women of the village, too, used to employ him to run their errands, and to do such little odd jobs as their less obliging husbands would not do for them;—in a word, Rip was ready to attend to any body's business but his own; but as to doing family duty, and keeping his farm in order, it was impossible.

In fact, he declared it was no use to work on his farm; it was the most pestilent little piece of ground in the whole country; every thing about it went wrong, and would go wrong, in spite of him. His fences were continually falling to pieces; his cow would either go astray, or get among the cabbages; weeds were sure to grow quicker in his fields than anywhere else; the rain always made a point of setting in just as he had some out-door work to do; so that though his paternal estate had dwindled away under his management, acre by acre, until there was little more left than a mere patch of Indian corn and potatoes, yet it was the worst conditioned farm in the neighbourhood.

His children, too, were as ragged and wild as if they belonged to nobody. His son Rip, an orphan begotten in his own likeness, promised to inherit the habits, with the old clothes of his father. He was generally seen trooping like a colt at his mother's heels, equipped in a pair of his father's cast-off galligaskins, which he had much ado to hold up with one hand, as a fine lady does her train in bad weather.

Rip Van Winkle, however, was one of those happy mortals, of foolish, well-oiled dispositions, who take the world easy, eat white bread or brown, whichever can be got with the least thought or trouble, and would rather starve on a penny than work for a pound. If left to himself, he would have whistled life away, in perfect contentment; but his wife kept continually dimming in his ears about his idleness, his carelessness, and the ruin he was bringing on his family. Morning, noon, and night, her tongue was incessantly going, and every thing he said or did was sure to produce a torrent of household eloquence. Rip had but one way of replying to all lectures of the kind; and that, by frequent use, had grown into a habit. He shrugged his shoulders, shook his head, cast up his eyes, but said nothing. This, however, always provoked a fresh volley from his wife, so that he was fain to draw off his forces, and take to the outside of the house—the only side which, in truth, belongs to a henpecked husband.

Rip's sole domestic adherent was his dog Wolf, who was as much henpecked as his master; for Dame Van Winkle regarded them as companions

in idleness, and even looked upon Wolf with an evil eye, as the cause of his master's so often going astray. True it is, in points of spirit befitting an honourable dog, he was as courageous an animal as ever scoured the woods—but what courage can withstand the ever-during and all-beating terrors of a woman's tongue? The moment Wolf entered the house, his crest fell, his tail dropped to the ground, or curled between his legs, he sneaked about with a galloway air, casting many a sidelong glance at Dame Van Winkle, and at the least flourish of a broomstick or ladle, would fly to the door with yelping precipitation.

Times grew worse and worse with Rip Van Winkle, as years of matrimony rolled on; and a tart temper never mellows with age, and a sharp tongue is the only edge tool that grows keener by constant use. For a long while he used to console himself, when driven from home, by frequenting a kind of perpetual club of the rages, philosophers, and other idle personages of the village, which held its sessions on a bench before a small inn, designated by a rubicund portrait of his majesty George the Third. Here they used to sit in the shade, of a long lazy summer's day, talking listlessly over village gossip, or telling endless sleepy stories about nothing. But it would have been worth any statesman's money to have heard the profound discussions which sometimes took place, when by chance an old newspaper fell into their hands, from some passing traveller. How solemnly they would listen to the contents, as drawn out by Derrick Van Bummel, the schoolmaster, a dapper learned little man, who was not to be daunted by the most gigantic word in the dictionary; and how sagely they would deliberate upon public events some months after they had taken place!

The opinions of this junta were completely controlled by Nicholas Vedder, a patriarch of the village, and landlord of the inn, at the door of which he took his seat, from morning till night, just moving sufficiently to avoid the sun, and keep in the shade of a large tree; so that the neighbors could tell the hour by his movements, as accurately as by a sun dial. It is true, he was rarely heard to speak, but smoked his pipe incessantly. His adherents, however, (for every great man has his adherents,) perfectly understood him, and knew how to gather his opinions. When any thing that was read or related displeased him, he was observed to smoke his pipe vehemently, and send forth short, frequent, and angry puffs; but when pleased, he would inhale the smoke slowly and tranquilly, and emit it in light and placid clouds, and sometimes taking the pipe from his mouth, and letting the fragrant vapour curl about his nose, would gravely nod his head in token of perfect approbation.

From even this strong hold the unlucky Rip was at length routed by his tennant wife, who would suddenly break in upon the tranquillity of the assemblage, and call the members all to nought; nor was that august personage, Nicholas Vedder himself, sacred from the daring tongue of this terrible virago, who charged him outright with encouraging her husband in habits of idleness.

Poor Rip was at last reduced almost to despair; and his only alternative to escape from the labour of the farm and the clamour of his wife, was to take gun in hand, and stroll away into the woods. Here he would sometimes seat himself at the foot of a tree, and share the contents of his wallet with Wolf, with whom he sympathized as a fellow sufferer in persecution. "Poor Wolf," he would say, "thy mistress leads thee a dog's life of it; but never mind, my lad, while I live thou shalt never want a friend to stand by thee!" Wolf would wag his tail, look wistfully in his master's face, and if dogs can feel pity, I verily believe he reciprocated the sentiment with all his heart.

In a long ramble of the kind on a fine autumnal day, Rip had unconsciously scrambled to one of the highest parts of the Kaatskill mountains. He was after his favourite sport of squirrel shooting, and the still solitudes had echoed and re-echoed with the reports of his gun. Panting and fatigued, he threw himself, late in the afternoon, on a green knoll, covered with mountain herbage, that crowned the brow of a precipice. From an opening between the trees, he could overlook all the lower country for many a mile of rich woodland. He saw at a distance the lordly Hudson, far below him, moving on its silent but majestic course, the reflection of a purple cloud, or the sail of a lagging bark, here and there sleeping on its glassy bosom, and at last losing itself in the blue highlands.

On the other side he looked down into a deep mountain glen, wild, lonely, and shagged, the bottom filled with fragments from the impending cliffs, and scarcely lighted by the reflected rays of the setting sun. For some time Rip lay musing on this scene; evening was gradually advancing, the mountains began to throw their long blue shadows over the valleys, he saw that it would be dark long before he could reach the village, and he heaved a heavy sigh when he thought of encountering the terrors of Dame Van Winkle.

As he was about to descend, he heard a voice from a distance, hallooing, "Rip Van Winkle! Rip Van Winkle!" He looked around, but could see nothing but a crow winging its solitary flight across the mountain. He thought his fancy must have deceived him, and turned again to descend, when he heard the same cry again ring through the still evening air: "Rip Van Winkle! Rip Van Winkle!"—at the same time Wolf bristled up his back, and giving a low growl, skulked to his master's side, looking fearfully down into the glen. Rip now felt a vague apprehension stealing over him; he looked anxiously in the same direction, and perceived a strange figure slowly toiling up the rocks, and bending under the weight of something he carried on his back. He was surprised to see any human being in this lonely and unfrequented place, but supposing it to be some one of the neighbourhood in need of his assistance, he hastened down to yield it.

On nearer approach, he was still more surprised at the singularity of the stranger's appearance. He was a short square built old fellow, with thick bushy hair, and a grizzled beard. His dress was of the antique Dutch fashion—a cloth jerkin strapped round the waist—several pair of breeches, the outer one of ample volume, decorated with rows of buttons down the sides, and bunches at the knees. He bore on his shoulders a stout keg, that seemed full of liquor, and made signs for Rip to approach and assist him with the load. Though rather shy and distrustful of his new acquaintance, Rip complied with his usual alacrity, and mutually relieving each other, they clambered up a narrow gully, apparently the dry bed of a mountain torrent. As they ascended, Rip every now and then heard long rolling peals, like distant thunder, which seemed to issue out of a deep ravine, or rather cleft between lofty rocks, toward which their ragged path con-

ducted. He paused for an instant, but supposing it to be the muttering of one of those transient thunder showers which often take place in mountain heights, he proceeded. Passing through the ravine, they came to a hollow, like a small amphitheatre, surrounded by perpendicular precipices, over the brink of which impending trees shot their branches, so that you only caught glimpses of the azure sky, and the bright evening cloud. During the whole time, Rip and his companion had laboured on in silence; for though the former marvelled greatly what could be the object of carrying a keg of liquor up this wild mountain, yet there was something strange and incomprehensible about the unknown, that inspired awe, and checked familiarity.

On entering the amphitheatre, new objects of wonder presented themselves. On a level spot in the centre was a company of odd-looking personages playing at nine-pins. They were dressed in a quaint, outlandish fashion: some wore short doublets, others jerkins, with long knives in their belts, and most had enormous breeches, of similar style with that of the guide's. Their visages, too, were peculiar: one had a large head, broad face, and small piggyish eyes; the face of another seemed to consist entirely of nose, and was surmounted by a white sugar-loaf hat, set off with a little red cock-tail. They all had beards, of various shapes and colours. There was one who seemed to be the commander. He was a stout old gentleman, with a weather-beaten countenance: he wore a laced doublet, broad belt and hanger, high turned hat and feather, red stockings, and high heeled shoes, with roses in them. The whole group reminded Rip of the figures in an old Flemish painting, in the parlour of Dominie Van Schaick, the village parson, and which had been brought over from Holland at the time of the settlement.

What seemed particularly odd to Rip, was, that though these folks were evidently amusing themselves, yet they maintained the gravest faces, the most mysterious silence, and were, withal, the most melancholy party of pleasure he had ever witnessed. Nothing interrupted the stillness of the scene, but the noise of the balls, which, whenever they were rolled, echoed along the mountains like rumbling peals of thunder.

As Rip and his companion approached them, they suddenly desisted from their play, and stared at him with such fixed statue-like gaze, and such strange, uncouth, lack-lustre countenances, that his heart turned within him, and his knees smote together. His companion now emptied the contents of the keg into large flagons, and made signs to him to wait upon the company. He obeyed with fear and trembling; they quaffed the liquor in profound silence, and then returned to their game.

By degrees, Rip's awe and apprehension subsided. He even ventured, when no eye was fixed upon him, to taste the beverage, which he found had much of the flavour of excellent Hollands. He was naturally a thirsty soul, and was soon tempted to repeat the draught. One taste provoked another, and he reiterated his visits to the flagon so often, that at length his senses were overpowered, his eyes swam in his head, his head gradually declined, and he fell into a deep sleep.

[To be concluded next week.]



**New Tailor's Shop**  
In Concord, No. Ca.  
The Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.  
Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

**TAILORING.**  
BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.  
Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,  
A Large and Full Supply  
OF  
FALL & WINTER GOODS,  
CONSISTING OF EVERY ARTICLE  
generally kept in a Country Retail Store; all of which he is disposed to sell LOW FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on SHORT CREDITS.

The public are requested to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.  
DANIEL H. CRESS.  
Salisbury, January 6, 1834. 1y

## Travellers' Inn, SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous, Travellers can always be accommodated with 0.00 in BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention as the State of the Subscriber, that they may be able with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent line of Accommodation Stages Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.  
Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

## Earthenware, China, & Glass.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co.,  
Importers—No. 88, Water Street, NEW-YORK.

Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of Earthenware, China, and Fancy Goods, in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.—From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOS. J. BARROW & CO.  
Importers, 88 Water St.  
New York, Feb. 15, 1834. 10t

## Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE  
On Friday the first of November next.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercise of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW.  
T. W. SPARROW.  
Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833. 1f

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.  
November 23, 1833. 1f

## TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**TIN WARE,**  
Made of good materials and first-rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

- 120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
- 40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
- 30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
- 78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
- 40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
- 12 dozen Milk Strainers;
- 68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
- 32 dozen Measures, ditto;
- 24 dozen Funnels;
- 100 dozen TIN CUPS;
- 20 dozen Milk ditto;
- 12 dozen WASH BASONS.

ALSO  
Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugles, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops, Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Oil, Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.

DANIEL H. CRESS.  
Salisbury, January 6, 1834. 1f

## Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM-BOT MAON,  
CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the coming season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.  
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. 1f

N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.